Equal Rights

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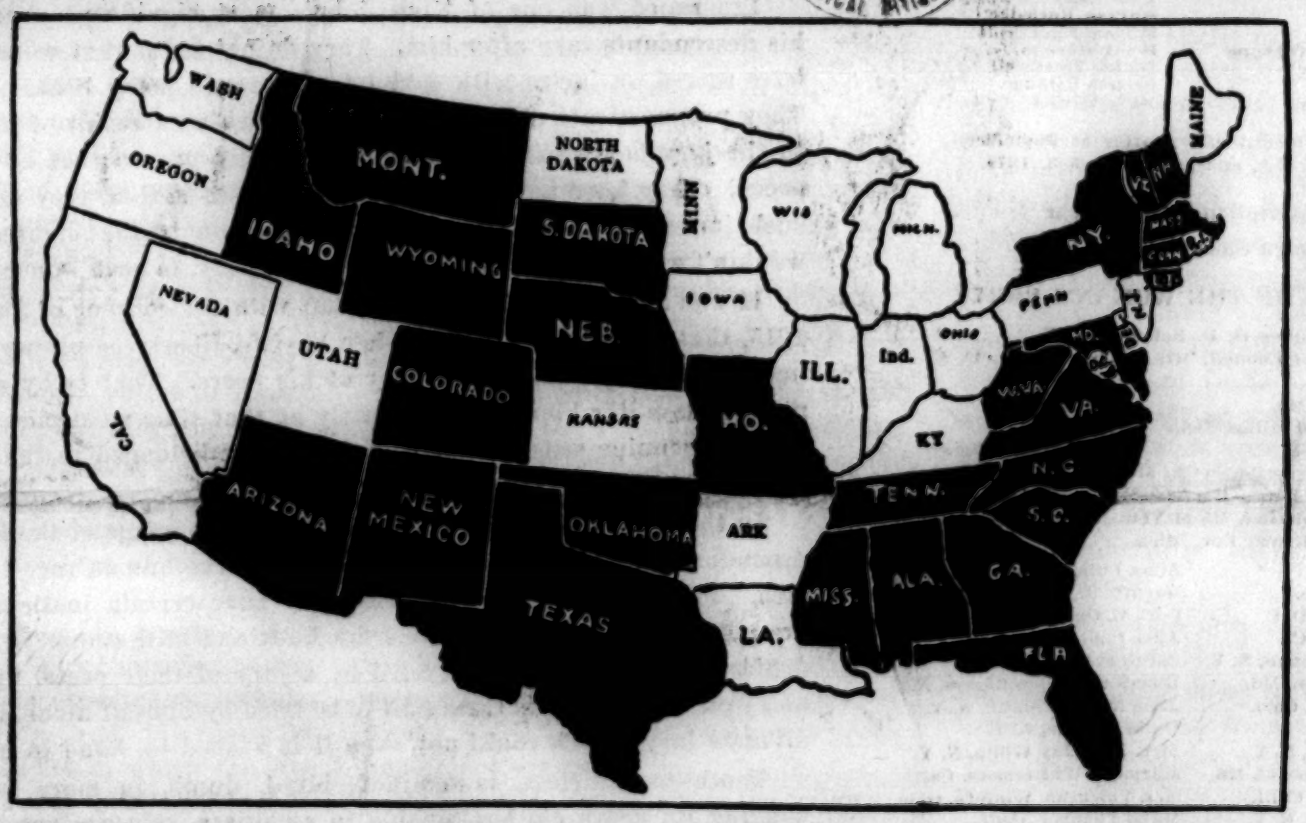

The Women Jurors' Map

In the United States the jurisdictions where women are eligible jurors number twenty-three. These jurisdictions, indicated in white on the map, are: Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Equal Rights

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY,
Pennsylvania.

Bury Him

IT OFTEN seems a shame that people do not look their age; it would be so much easier to evaluate their opinions if they looked the way they think. If John Lackland, for example, who was born in 1167, should come among us today, having lived from that time to this, we should all recognize at once, from his appearance, that his opinions were out of date. Just a year before he died, namely, in 1215, John Lackland, then King of England, met the English barons in the Runnymede Meadow, and quite against his will agreed that from that date forward English people should have the right to be tried by a jury of their peers. This innovation was incorporated in a document called Magna Charta, which has since been rather highly regarded by those using the English tongue.

A year after he put his hand to Magna Charta John Lackland died, but he had a quantity of descendants. We meet them nowadays in legislative halls, in grange meetings, in all kinds of meetings and in the public thoroughfares. They are just as opposed to giving people the right to be tried by a jury of their peers as old King John ever was, but they look modern and up to date, which makes it very confusing.

Ignorance was one of King John's most significant characteristics, and his descendants take after him. They do not know that women, for instance, have served on juries with complete success in many States for many years. They prognosticate all manner of calamities as a result of admitting women to the jury box when experience has already proven that no such calamities occur. They have never seen a mixed jury in action, they do not know that such juries exist, but they can tell you down to the slightest detail how it wouldn't work, when it has worked successfully, to have women serve on juries.

It was decided, against the will but with the consent of John Lackland, in 1215, that every human being, when his life, liberty or property was at stake, had a right to be tried by a jury of his peers. That is by a jury of people more or less like him. Unfortunately at that time women were not regarded as, in a genuine sense, human beings. They belonged to the human race, of course, but only as they belonged to men.

In the United States of America, since the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, women have come to belong to the human race independently of men. They vote, they are citizens, they have certain inalienable rights that are generally recognized. But John Lackland still stands in their way. He denies them the right to be tried by a jury of their peers, by a jury of men and women. He wants them still to be tried by himself alone, by his sex, by an all-male jury, which could not, even if it wished to, hand in a proper verdict.

Toothless, hairless, mummified, blind, dumb, in more senses than one, wearing its grave clothes, unable to ambulate, this ancient spectre redolent of death, still blocks the way to justice in twenty-six States of the Union. And the worst of it is the ghoulish creature appears in modern dress, looking quite young and blooming.

If only John Lackland looked his age everyone would know that the only decent thing was to bury him.

Where There's a Will There's a Way

IT is always easier to plan a journey if you begin in plenty of time. You should, therefore, begin today making arrangements for your trip to Boston on March 11. The Regional Conference of the National Woman's Party, which of course you will attend, will open promptly at 10.30 A. M., at the Copley Plaza Hotel on March 12, so those living at a distance will have to leave home the day before.

State Branches of the Woman's Party should appoint their delegates at once and send in their names to Muna Lee at National Headquarters. All members of the party, whether they are delegates or not, will be welcome at all the sessions and will have the privilege of the floor.

Precisely at this juncture when women are being so unjustly discriminated against in the matter of employment it is important that the attendance should be large. Whether it is convenient or not, whether it seems possible or not, make up your mind to come. The Woman's Party needs your actual bodily presence at the Boston Conference. Where there's a will there's a way!

Conference in Boston March 12-13

THE regional conference of the National Woman's Party will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts on March 12-13.

This conference, like the Philadelphia conference, will be largely on the subject, "Unemployment as It Affects Women," but the broad Equal Rights program of the National Woman's Party will also be considered.

Registration of delegates will begin at 10.30 A. M., Thursday, March 12, in the hotel. Mrs. A. L. West Movius, chairman of the Massachusetts Branch, will give the address of welcome at 11 A. M., and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council, will respond.

From 2 to 4 P. M., Jane Norman Smith of New York will preside over the round table discussion of unemployment, as it affects women. Speakers will present different aspects of the problem, and resolutions on the subject will be presented.

Immediately after this meeting, the delegates will be entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. Movius.

That evening, beginning at 8 P. M., a public meeting on "Unemployment as It Affects Women" will be held, over which Edith Houghton Hooker, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, will preside. Among the speakers will be members of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, members of the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers, and members of other interested organizations.

At the Friday morning meeting, Gail Laughlin of Maine, vice-chairman of the National Council, is expected to preside. The national, State, and international work for Equal Rights in which the National Woman's Party participates and leads will be discussed at this meeting. There will also be a discussion of the importance of EQUAL RIGHTS magazine.

At the afternoon meeting, beginning at 2.30 P. M., the historic lantern slides showing the campaign of women for the vote will be shown, giving a pictorial record of riots, picketing, arrests, deputations to the White House, to Congress, to Governors, to Legislatures, and all the other thrilling events of that fight for freedom.

The conference will be concluded with a dinner at 7 P. M. on Friday, at which a brilliant list of speakers will be introduced by Mrs. Movius, who will be toastmistress.

THE subject, "Unemployment as It Affects Women," is particularly timely in Boston just now, for the Boston papers report that the telephone company has discharged more than two hundred married women, some of them long in the service of the company, in the Metropolitan Boston district, about twenty in the Worcester district, and others in other exchanges.

Still more may be discharged, the press reported on January 27, the telephone company insisting that it was not discriminating against married women because it kept some at work—those whose "husbands cannot or will not support them."

The Boston telephone company should be told about the woman in Dallas, Texas, who filed a petition for a divorce on the ground that she could not get a job to make her living while married.

"Marriage has become a handicap to women seeking employment," this unfortunate woman said. "Because of my husband's meager support, it is necessary for me to work, and because I'm married I can hardly find a job. Most employers prefer unmarried women."

Margaret B. Healey wrote the following letter published in the Boston *Post* of January 27—the same issue that carried the announcement of the discharge of married women by the telephone company.

"My husband is a business man, employing 14 girls. He always tries to employ married women, if possible, and did even before this controversy arose about employing single girls in preference to those with husbands. He gives his reasons as follows: A married woman has settled down, she has responsibilities, whether she lives with her folks or in an apartment of her own, she, as a rule, does not keep late hours, does not primp as much, knows the value of her pay envelope, and usually has some incentive to work for—a house, its furnishings, a car, *et cetera*. He has several married women with him now and says that he finds that they do almost as much as two single girls, who huddle in the corner and talk dates, *et cetera*.

"Most of the single girls live at home, pay no or little board, and spend the rest on good times—what is the difference—giving it to a woman who probably uses it to advantage in making a home or a young girl who spends all she gets?"

Both good news and bad news on the subject comes from New York, where the New York Assembly on February 2 voted down a resolution introduced by Assemblyman Schwartz of Buffalo, looking to replacement of married women school teachers whose husbands are making enough to support them, and where the Rochester Board of Education voted to deny women any but substitute teachers' jobs if they have husbands.

The whole question of the discharge of women, particularly married women, during the unemployment period, and the efforts to bar women from certain kinds of work or from night work as a means of giving more jobs to men will be discussed at the Boston meeting.

Delegates and visitors from all the New England States and from New York and other Eastern States are expected at the Boston conference.

Asian Women Demand Equality

THE world embracing interest of women in the question of equality of nationality for women with men was strikingly demonstrated by the telegrams sent by the All Asian Women's Conference to the Asiatic members of the Council of the League of Nations, urging action by the Council in the interest of equality in nationality. The telegram runs as follows:

> "All Asian Women's Conference requests your support that League of Nations Council should form Women's International Committee on Nationality of Women Act as League Commission to study women's nationality." (Signed) "RANI RAJWADE, "Organizing Secretary."

A telegram was also sent to the headquarters of the Inter-American Commission of Women in Geneva ,apprising it of this action.

The All Asian Women's Conference held its sessions in Lahore City, the Punjab, North India. It passed the following resolutions:

1. "The All Asian Conference of Women records its opposition to The Hague Convention on Nationality because of distinctions based on sex in that convention, and it urges the women of Asia to do everything possible to prevent ratification of this convention by any country in Asia.

2. "The All Asian Conference of Women records its support of the draft convention on the nationality of women proposed at The Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law by Dr. Cruchage, delegate from Chile, reading as follows:

> " 'The contracting States agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality.'

3. "The All Asian Conference of Women urges the women of Asia to do everything possible in their respective countries to establish complete equality between men and women in the law and practice relating to nationality."

The leaders of the conference are Mrs. Sarajiini Narda; Dr. Muthulakahmi Riddi; Dr. Poonen Sukhose; Lady Abdul

Qudir; Mrs. Rustoomji Taridoonji; Mrs. Saraledevi Choudrani; Lady Hydari; Rajkumari Amrit Kaur; Mrs. Hamid Ali; Mrs. Ramoshware Nehru; Mrs. Protinia Devi Tagore; Miss Khedia Begam Terozuddin; Mrs. Padmabai Sanjwa Rao; Hani Lakshmibai G. Radjwada, the organizing secretary.

The passing of these resolutions was the occasion of sending the telegrams mentioned above. Thus the women of Asia have taken their place in the ranks of the most advanced women of the Occident.

From the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, have come pledges of support and prayers for success in this great movement for equality in nationality of women with men.

Mrs. Smith Presents the Case

DRASTIC revision of the State's jury laws is proposed in legislation sponsored by the New York State Crime Commission and introduced by Senator Cosmo A. Cilano, chairman of the Commission, and Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond.

The principal feature of the bill is that all present exemptions from jury duty would be abolished and the presiding judge would be given authority to excuse persons from service if he felt the reasons offered were sufficient.

If the bill should be enacted it would make eligible for jury duty the following classes now exempt; clergymen, lawyers, physicians or surgeons, professors, teachers, pharmacists, editors, editorial writers, artists or reporters on daily newspapers or press associations, optometrists, embalmers, operators of railroads, express companies, officers and privates of the National Guard, members of fire companies, persons honorably discharged from the National Guard after seven years' service, persons honorably discharged from volunteer fire companies after five years' service, engineers of steam boilers, officers of certain institutions, and employees of glass, cotton, linen, wool or iron manufacturing establishments.

At a hearing held by the Crime Commission at the Bar Association, New York City, on January 29, 1931, Jane Norman Smith appeared for the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party and asked for the amendment of the proposed legislation to provide that women shall be included in the groups of citizens which are being made eligible for jury duty.

"A BILL sponsored by this Commission and introduced in the Legislature on January 23 by your chairman and Mr. Esmond, provides for a drastic revision of the State's jury laws," said Mrs. Smith. "If enacted, it would make eligible for jury duty various classes of men who have heretofore been exempt from service. I am here today on behalf of the National Woman's Party to ask for an amendment to the bill so that women may be made eligible for jury duty."

"Nearly eleven years have passed since women secured the right to vote. It does not seem possible that women citizens should be obliged to appear today before legislative commissions to demand the right of jury service.

"Bills providing for jury service for women have been before the New York Legislature for at least ten years. Nine years ago I remember taking a poll of the members of the Legislature on this question. Every legislator was seen and various objections were raised to jury service for women. Some legislators felt that women would be too sentimental and emotional to serve in criminal cases; that many women did not possess enough business sense to serve in civil cases; that it would be impossible for women in agricultural districts to be called away from home to the county seat to serve on a jury. These seemed to be honest objections and we spent a part of one summer trying to have them answered. We wrote to every attorney-general in the States where women serve on juries on the same terms as men and to eminent judges in many States. Officials in California, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio were communicated with, and their replies were printed in the little pamphlet which I am filing with you. The consensus of opinion was that women in those States were capable and entirely satisfactory in criminal as well as civil cases; that they were fair and accurate in the weighing of testimony; that there was no difficulty experienced in calling women from their homes to act as jurors; that women of ability were willing to perform jury duty; that judges were impressed with their high qualifications, and that difficulties anticipated by opponents to jury service for women were largely imaginary.

"Judge Walsh, of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, for instance, said that he had found women jurors most capable, most considerate, fair and accurate in the weighing of testimony, both in civil and criminal cases; that in criminal cases they were eminently satisfactory to the majority of the members of the bar, by reason of their fairness in cases, when, at that time, it was thought that their emotions might rule them rather than the evidence; that they had found that women jurors were not hysterical, emotional, nor persuaded by anything other than the evidence in the cases and the law as given to them by the trial judge; that he had found them less inclined to give way to impulses or emotions than many of the male jurors. 'In short,' said Judge Walsh, 'I might say, if the Nineteenth Amendment does nothing other than give the court the aid of the women jurors, it will justify its continued existence as a part of the constitution.'

"Assistant Attorney-General Pratt, of Minnesota, stated, as did many others, that the only exemptions claimed by women were for good cause and that fewer claims were made by women than by men, in proportion. 'In a murder case which I recently assisted in prosecuting,' said he, 'the jury was half and half. The wife of the defendant had a small baby in court, of which much was made. I noticed that the women jurors were visibly affected by the exhibition and that their emotions and sympathies were strongly aroused and engaged. At least two were in tears when they retired, but a verdict of guilty was promptly returned!'

"IT seemed to us that every objection made by New York legislators had been met by competent evidence from these States and that our legislature should promptly equalize the New York jury service law. Instead, all of their former arguments against jury service for women were abandoned by our legislators. In unison they repeated: 'The women in our districts do not want to serve on juries.'

"Women in New York, so far as they are articulate are in favor of an amendment to the law to include women as jurors. In addition to the National Woman's Party, every important organization of women in the State has gone on record in favor of jury service for women on the same terms as men. Jury service is one of the responsibilities of citizenship. Whether or not some women want to accept this responsibility has nothing to do with the question. This Commission has probably not asked the men clergymen, attorneys, physicians, professors, teachers and other classes, who are being made eligible for jury duty through the proposed legislation whether or not they want to serve. Doubtless many of them do not want to serve on a jury. They are being called to serve because their State needs the services of more well-qualified citizens on juries.

"Women, too, are citizens and are well-qualified for jury service. We ask that you make them eligible for jury duty so that they may share the duties and responsibilities of citizenship with men, just as they share every other duty and responsibility of life with men."

Women and the Unemployment Problem

Extracts from a Radio Speech by Marion McClench, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Delivered January 23 Under the Auspices of the Woman's Division of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

WOMEN were brought into the business world by economic conditions caused chiefly by the World War. This is not the time to argue whether they should stay in the business world, but rather to face the fact that they are here. Many women have been thrown out of work by the closing of factories and offices, or by various consolidations of business organizations. This is, of course, equally true of men, but today I am discussing only the feminine angle.

Business women believe that fitness for the job and ability to do the work, and not sex, should be the determining factor in employment. Assuming that the present situation of unemployment is unavoidable, we must ask ourselves as women what we can do to relieve distress.

During wartime we went without many luxuries and comforts in order that others might have necessities; that was a wartime emergency. Now we are in the midst of the exact opposite—a peacetime emergency—and the great cry is not to give up and go without, but to have and to acquire, not to stop buying, but to continue to buy to the limit of our legitimate needs and ability; and so to create markets and to keep factory wheels turning; not to do without in order to give to someone else, but to acquire and let someone else earn—to spend wisely, but to spend, that someone else in turn may have money with which to buy. . . . .

One other question which women may well ask themselves is this: What can I do to keep up the morale of women who are tramping the streets looking not for charity but for the opportunity to work and earn? For women who are used to regular pay checks, do not want charity and usually will refuse to accept it unless forced to do so by absolute necessity. They ask only an opportunity to work, and this, you who can afford to do so, may give to them.

We often hear the remark that women who work are one cause of the present condition. As an answer to that may I call to your attention these facts: The recent census tells us that in this country there are approximately 10,000,000 women gainfully employed. A very conservative estimate of the individual earning capacity of these women is about a thousand dollars a year, making a stupendous total earned by women each year of ten billions of dollars. If all of these women should suddenly stop working and this amount of money be withdrawn from business, can you see what a serious situation would be created? How many more factories would have to stop running? How many stores would close? How many more vacant houses and apartments there would be?

This situation would not make that of the men any better, because, although it might create jobs for a few men, it would also put on their shoulders an additional financial burden. These ten million women must eat and must be clothed and must have shelter. And the men would have to be responsible for their support. And not only the support of these women who presumably have ceased to work, but that of their dependents also, must come out of the pay envelope of the men. No, the answer to this is not fewer jobs for women, but more jobs. . . . .

A New Member's Work

ALICE BALL, one of the newest members of the National Woman's Party, was sent to the hearings before the Mixed Claims Commission of the United States and Germany sitting at The Hague and Berlin during recent months to assist in editing the publications to be issued by the American agency.

"Hon. Robert W. Bonynge, the American Commissioner, exhibited a commendable spirit of co-operation in having the hearings properly reported," says the official report of the Committee on International Law Sources of the Association of American Law Schools. The report continues:

"It is distinctly hoped by this committee that a more complete report than ever heretofore may now be initiated of such hearings and of all international arbitrations and conferences, including briefs and arguments of counsel and opinions rendered by the commissioners. An Arbitration and International Conference Series in continuing and authoritative form, as well as the more distinctive treaty series, it is hoped may be the fruition of the labors of this committee of your association as well as that of others.

"The Department of State of the United States will in all likelihood continue to be the chief source to which we may resort for information and data regarding international relations among all the peoples and governments of the world and relative to the evolution, growth and formulation of international law.

"It is most gratifying to be able to report an expansion of its plans and activities to render the service mentioned, not only for the officials of our Government under official duty regarding such matters, but, also, for authors, teachers, students, research workers and all who may be affected by the position and prestige attained by our country in world affairs.

"The interest and activities of our Association of American Law Schools in conjunction with other organizations are given credit by those directly in charge for a very definite encouragement and aid in procuring funds for and a rapid but careful expansion of these plans and activities.

"A new division, or rather an enlargement of the former Division of Publications of the Department of State, was created for the research, library, editing and publication work of the department pursuant to the approval by the Secretary of State of recommendations made in 1925 by Mr. Tyler Dennett. Two particular innovations were proposed with reference to the existing publication series of the department, known as 'Foreign Relations.'

" 'It is believed,' reported Mr. Dennett at that time, 'that "Foreign Relations" is the proper place in which to publish decisions of the department on subjects of international law which are of peculiar interest to students. Hitherto, material of this nature has usually not been available for study. Also, the publication of important documents concerning treaty negotiations ought greatly to increase the value of 'Foreign Relations' as a source book of American history. This proposed new material ought to contribute to the promotion of interest in questions of foreign policy and in turn assist in the maintenance of an intelligent public opinion.'

"This division, now under charge of Mr. Dennett with the title of historical adviser, has had its most rapid expansion within the last year. It now has a staff of ninety-two people, distributed among the sections of the division as follows: Administrative Section, eight; Treaty Section, five; Legal Section, six; Research Section, eight; Archives Section, eight; Geographical Section, five; Library Section, thirty-four, and Publishing Section, eighteen. The assistant historical adviser is Mr. Edward C. Wynne, now acting adviser during temporary leave given Mr. Dennett for work in research and authorship; the acting assistant adviser is Mr. Rees H. Barkalow, and the assistant to the historical adviser is Miss Alice Ball. Six have been added to the research section since October first last under Dr. Joseph W. Fuller. Mr. David Hunter Miller is at the head of the important Treaty Section; John J. Brauner of the Legal Section; Mrs. Natalia A. Summers

of the Archives Section; Miss Martha L. Gericke of the Library and Bryton Barron of the Publishing Sections; S. W. Boggs of the Geographical Section."

Miss Ball gives an interesting account of the arguments before the Mixed Claims Commission in the sabotage cases, which we quote from the George Washington University publication, the *Hatchet*. It may be noted in passing that Miss Ball is a lecturer on Editing at George Washington University:

"Although the sabotage claims of the United States involved official acts of the German Government affecting a neutral nation," she stated, "there was a very evident spirit of friendliness throughout the proceedings between the members of the two national agencies."

"Miss Ball's own work at The Hague included attending all the arguments, taking notes, and editing the reports of the oral argument for publication.

"Of special interest is the fact that her work was done in connection with a project of the Department of State to publish in its arbitration series the proceedings of international arbitration commissions. This trip was the first of its kind in an effort to have an editor from the department present at the meetings of such a commission. When published, the arbitration series will be of great value to all students and teachers of international law.

"Continual variation is the chief characteristic of Miss Ball's regular work as assistant to the historical advisor of the Department of State.

"At present she is one of six members of an inter-departmental committee to revise the *Style Manual* of the Government Printing Office. The underlying idea of this revision is to make the manual a standard for printers throughout the country. Recent undertakings of hers include a brief history of the State Department, which will probably be published for general circulation within a few months."

Miss Ball in 1924, was author of a notable peace plan, "Program for United States Co-operation With Other Nations in the Interest of World Peace." Esther Everett Lait, Member in Charge of the Policy Committee of the American Peace Award, wrote as follows to Miss Ball regarding her plan:

"It is not improper for me to say, I think, that your plan was one of those considered by the jury somewhat near the final session. It was, for instance, included in the seventy-seven the names of which I gave to the Senate Committee as plans considered at the final session of the jury."

United Action Is Essential

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN J. BENNETT, JR., of New York, and Referee Samuel Seabury of the Appellate Division's investigation of the lower courts in New York City, took steps recently to obtain belated justice for the women who have been "framed" by the vice squad and for the girls who were illegally committed as wayward minors without a hearing.

At the same time, Langdon W. Post, New York Democratic member of the Legislature, according to dispatches from Albany, introduced a bill designed to end some of the evils as disclosed by the Seabury-Kresel investigation.

Mr. Post's bill would prevent a conviction on a charge of prostitution on the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

In Mr. Seabury's office, Sidney Handler, an assistant of Isidor J. Kresel, special counsel, was drafting a bill, which will be forwarded to Governor Roosevelt for presentation to the Legislature, and which would cancel the convictions of innocent women, return to them their fingerprints and records, and in general re-establish their good names in the community.

The bill, it was explained, would apply to both the higher and lower courts, and to all classes of crimes.

Mrs. Rosa Ricchebuono was cited as an example of those whom the proposed law would benefit.

Governor Roosevelt is expected to present the bill with a special message.

The National Woman's Party in New York City has urged a complete exoneration of Mrs. Ricchebuono, with the return to her of her photograph and fingerprints, which are now among the police records, so that she may be formally vindicated in the eyes of law and the community, and her police record wiped out.

There are many, many other cases of innocent women who have been "framed" by the police. There are also women who have violated the prostitution law, and who have been forced to pay large sums of money to the police, the investigation has brought out, in order to escape imprisonment. Under the New York law, women only are punished as prostitutes. A result of this construction of the law is that the regulations as to venereal disease are enforced unequally. Every woman charged with prostitution in the Women's Court is reported to the Board of Health. If she is convicted, she is examined for sexual disease. Those who need attention are sent to hospitals for treatment. As the men are not arrested with the women, there is no examination of men.

The National Woman's Party bill to amend the existing law so that it will apply to men as well as women is being reintroduced in the Assembly of the New York Legislature by Assemblyman Jenks. Heretofore, Police Commissioners in various cities have claimed that if the law is amended to apply to men too, it will lead to a tremendous amount of blackmail of men. Since the existing law has resulted in the wholesale blackmailing of women, some of whom were innocent and some guilty, by the police, the objection to our bill on that ground seems most unreasonable.

So many times during the suffrage campaign we heard soap-box and platform speakers say that when the vote was won, the next step to be taken would be to see that women alone should not be punished for prostitution. In view of the indignation being shown on all sides at the testimony being brought to light in the Seabury-Kresel courts inquiry, it is hoped that all women's organizations will unite with the National Woman's Party in their demand for an amendment to the law.

Press Comment

Restricting Married Women

Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., February 2, 1931.

A BILL which represents a new type of regulatory legislation and which promises to receive considerable animated attention in the Legislature is the one introduced by Representative Diana of New Haven, providing that no public funds shall be used by the State, county, town, city or other subdivision for paying a salary to any married woman whose husband has an income of $175 a month or more.

The unemployment situation has cast up quite a lively discussion in the press and elsewhere about the effect which the employment of married women has on the available jobs for men and single women. The Diana bill, however, does not in its present form open the door very wide on this subject, as the proposed restriction is aimed only at the women whose husbands receive the fairly comfortable income of at least $2,100 a year. It is surmised that the sponsors of the bill seek to limit the number of married women teachers, but it is doubtful whether that would be achieved to any noticeable extent by this bill as drawn, since the number of disqualified women teachers would probably be small whose husbands have an income of more than $2,100 a year. It is just pos-

sible that this disqualification was placed rather high in order to obtain the support of rural legislators. In the towns there is less inclination to bar the married teacher, as there is less pressure from single local women for these positions. Also, there are probably no large numbers of teachers whose husbands earn more than $45 a week.

It is surmised that the bill also aims at certain other public positions in the State departments and in some municipal branches where married women hold lucrative jobs while their husbands are also gainfully employed. These angles will probably become clear, as they should, during the consideration of the bill, and one may be sure that there will be spirited debate on the subject at the public hearing.

There is something to be said for a degree of adjustment locally regarding the distribution of public positions when employment is at a premium, but there is no justification for enacting such provisions into State law. No rule could be devised which would operate wisely or even uniformly under the varying conditions to which it would need to apply. The dismissal of a woman teacher or employe merely because she was married might mean a serious loss to a public service. The education of children should not be viewed as affording just so many jobs. Most communities are already handling this situation satisfactorily so far as public positions are concerned. Heads of departments are under uncomfortable pressure if they retain, except for good reasons, women employes whose husbands are known to be able to support the home. It requires no State law to adjust supply and demand in that situation.

It Would Cost More

Daily News, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1931.

IF King Canute had left a will oequeathing $25,000 to any university which would combat the rising of tides, a taker would probably have been found somewhere. And a taker will probably be found for Albert E. Pillsbury's bequest of $25,000 to any university that will combat Feminism.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia have refused the money with its strange terms. Howard University is considering it now. If Howard turns it down, there are hundreds of other institutions, great and small, and to many of them $25,000 will probably be a tempting sum.

But just how is such a college going to do the job if it does take the money?

Will it start a crusade for repealing the Nineteenth Amendment? Will it drop all courses for women except home economics? Or will it perhaps drop all courses for women? Will it teach its men to shun all girls who are proficient at anything more advanced than baking a pie? Will it refuse to employ girl secretaries, girl stenographers, girl librarians? Will its professors all refuse to let their wives study or work at anything outside the home?

Pillsbury might have left his money to be used for binding and crippling the feet of all girl babies at birth. Even then it probably wouldn't have proved a permanent handicap to the girl of today.

Women in Office

Telegram, Worcester, Mass., February 1, 1931.

AN old-time public man has lately passed from this mortal scene, in the person of Albert Enoch Pillsbury, who was the State's Attorney-General from 1891 to 1894, and who had served in the House, '76, '77 and '78, and in the Senate, '84, '85 and '86, being president of the Senate the last two years. We are not here to write his obituary, nor undertake eulogy for a man whom we liked and admired; but one curious reflection on the quirks of fate comes to mind. Mr. Pillsbury left $25,000 each to Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, on condition that it be used "to develop sound public opinion and action" to control Feminism; which, he thought, "tends to take the woman out of the home and put her in politics and business." The thought is this: That here passes an excellent man whose public service was distinguished, yet he will be remembered longest by these acid provisions in his will—and by the fact that they will be rejected in each instance by the proposed beneficiary.

So stands the contrast—the eager, leaping, hurrying, straining, feverish political life of the moment, and the aged, sagging, fading picture from the past era which was Mr. Pillsbury's. His was a time when women did not rise in the market place or the forum. It's different today!

Feminist Notes

More Women Studying

"WOMEN are simply going more and more into the professions," says the registrar at Columbia University, and that is the explanation of the increase in registration of women students, which, this year, almost reaches a total of 20,000 women.

Women, in 1920-21, when Columbia began a chart, made up only 46 per cent. of the student body, but since that time the rise in the number of women students has been steady, and now, ten years later, women form 52 per cent. of the entire student body.

Newspaper Women Recognized

WHEN Robert S. Allen, chief of the Washington Bureau of the *Christian Science Monitor,* spoke over a nation-wide radio hook-up on February 2 on the subject, "The Men Behind the News in Washington," he gave belated credit to women newspaper correspondents in the National Capital. He introduced his speech by saying:

"I have the privilege tonight of speaking to you on the subject of 'The Men Behind the News in Washington.' The title of my brief chat is not altogether accurate. For among the most competent and respected reporters in the Capital are some exceptionally talented young women. Not many, less than a score, in fact, out of over 350 correspondents, they make up in high ability what they lack in numbers. They are straightaway reporters, doing the same work that we newspapermen do, and I think I am speaking for the entire press corps when I say, wholly without any thought of gallantry, that in their work they are among the best correspondents in Washington.

"In passing I should like to mention just a few of them: Miss Ruby Black, head of her own press service, representing a group of papers from Maine to Texas and from New York to Wisconsin; Mrs. May Craig, the correspondent of several of the largest papers in the State of Maine; Miss Ruth Finney, a star reporter of the large Scripps-Howard group of newspapers, who is the outstanding authority in the entire press corps on the water-power issue, and whose articles and editorials are the subject of speech by members of the United States Senate. Only recently three different Senators introduced into the *Congressional Record* one editorial she wrote on the power question. Then there is Miss Flora Orr of St. Paul *News,* who is an expert on Northwestern affairs; Miss Mary Hornaday of the *Christian Science Monitor* staff, who covers a wide range of news in her daily work, and Miss Marguerite Young, an important figure of the *Associated Press* staff covering the House of Representatives.

For the second successive year Miss Finney, who is an ardent Feminist, has been listed in Paul Y. Anderson's "honor roll of Washington correspondents" in the *Nation.* Miss Young was added to his list this year. Ernest Gruening, editor of the Portland *Evening News,* one of the newspapers for which Miss Black, managing editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, is corre-

spondent, wrote to the *Nation* to protest against the omission of Miss Black and other correspondents from the "honor roll," pointing out Miss Black's reporting of the national aspects of the power issue for Maine readers and her reports on the activities of Maine Senators and Congressmen. Miss Black is correspondent for six Wisconsin newspapers and one Jamestown, New York, newspaper, having given up the work for the Texas newspapers and not really having such an extensive service as Mr. Allen's speech would indicate, there being only eight newspapers in three States for which she is Washington correspondent.

Miss Black is national president of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional fraternity for women in journalism, and Miss Finney and Miss Young are associate members and Miss Orr is an alumna member of the same fraternity, which has a Feminist outlook on women in the profession.

News from the Field

On the Air Again

THE National Woman's Party "went on the air" again on February 9 with a radio program on a nation-wide hook-up. Senator Alben William Barkley of Kentucky made a five-minute address on "What the Democratic Party Has Done for Women." Senator Samuel Morgan Shortridge of California gave a five-minute talk on "What the Republican Party Has Done for Women."

Maud Younger, Congressional chairman of the National Woman's Party, closed the program with a brief talk on "What Remains to Be Done for Women"—and the public learned that a lot is left to be done after all that the Republicans and the Democrats found to boast of.

To Pennsylvania

MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party; Anna Jackson Sloan of Virginia, and Muna Lee, director of national activities, will motor to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on February 16, where Mrs. Wiley will address the Harrisburg Business and Professional Women's Club on "Women and Unemployment." Many guests, including Harrisburg members of the National Woman's Party, have been invited to the meeting.

On the next day the party, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas C. Mirkil and Pennsylvania members, will call on Governor Gifford Pinchot, and will present to him the resolutions adopted by the National Woman's Party's recent Philadelphia conference on women and unemployment. These resolutions have already been presented to President Hoover and to the Conference of Governors held recently at the call of Governor Franklin Roosevelt of New York.

From Harrisburg the party will go on to Philadelphia to confer with members of the Pennsylvania Branch there and make plans for that Branch's activities. Members of the National Council living in Pennsylvania will participate.

Mrs. Irwin at Tea

INEZ HAYNES IRWIN was guest of honor at a tea given by the National Woman's Party at headquarters, Alva Belmont House, on Sunday afternoon, February 8. Mrs. Irwin is a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and author of "The Story of the Woman's Party," as well as many novels, including "Gertrude Haviland's Divorce" and "Angel Island." She is a winner of the O. Henry Memorial Prize for the best short story of the year.

Mrs. Irwin, whose no less distinguished husband is Will Irwin, is in Washington conferring with the officers of the Woman's Party regarding attempts to condemn the historic old mansion recently dedicated as national headquarters of the organization.

She is also active in combatting the nation-wide attempts to discharge married women.

"We women will subscribe to any law regulating employment which applies equally to men * * * which means that no such law will be passed," declares Mrs. Irwin.

Hostesses for the tea were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, National Chairman of the Woman's Party; Maud Younger, Congressional chairman; and the other national officers resident in Washingtan.

Appointed Deputy Sheriff

RENA MAVERICK GREEN of San Antonio, chairman of the Texas Branch of the National Woman's Party, writes:

"You will be glad to hear that my daughter, Rowena, who visited with me at the old headquarters in Washington several years ago, has been appointed deputy in our sheriff's office. She is finding the work very interesting. The sheriff is a fine officer—with a record behind him.

"He went in, backed by the progressive 'Citizens' League' in quite a political upheaval."

Mrs. Green writes that the Texas Branch is sponsoring a proposal to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to serve on juries.

New Massachusetts Organizer

MRS. A. L. WEST MOVIUS, chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party, with headquarters at 11 Beacon street, announces that Roma N. Hawkins is the newly-appointed local organizer. Mrs. Hawkins is a graduate of Wellesley College, and before her marriage was a personnel director with the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company for several years.

Recently while living in Florida she was president of the Hollywood Woman's Club and first vice-president of the Miami Beach Woman's Club, both in the General Federation. She was also first vice-president of the Miami Branch, League of American Penwomen.

"At this time, when one of the proposed solutions of the unemployment situation which is growing in popularity is discrimination against women, the Woman's Party policy of equal status for men and women in the law and equal opportunities for women in every pursuit of life is attracting attention," the Boston *Transcript* of January 27 commented in announcing the appointment of Mrs. Hawkins.

Arizona Branch Discusses Program

MRS. W. V. WHITMORE of the Arizona Branch of the Woman's Party writes that a meeting was recently arranged in Tuscon to discuss proposed legislation and that many members of the Legislature were present. She has asked for material on jury service by women to be sent to various members of the Legislature. The Arizona delegation in Congress is being interviewed in behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment to the National Constitution.

Asks Equal Protection

LEILA ENDERS, chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party, reports that a bill has been introduced for a 48-hour week for females in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, laundries, bakeries and restaurants. The New Jersey Branch will endeavor to have the bill amended so as to apply to all workers in the specified occupations without distinction as to sex.

Mourn Death of Member

THE New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party is mourning the death last week of Mrs. Elizabeth N. Vrooman of Ridgefield Park, a member of their executive council and chairman of the New Jersey Branch in 1924 and 1925. She was the mother of Mrs. Mildred Palmer, secretary of the branch. She was well known to suffragists, among whom she was an ardent worker during the fight for votes for women.

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